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PROJECT THOR

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 6

MARCH 1952

PRESENTED AREAS OF AN AVERAGE PRONE CHINESE INFANTRYMAN

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Project TP3-0238A
Ballistic Research Laboratories
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

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PRESENTED AREAS OF AN AVERAGE
PRONE CHINESE INFANTRYMAN

PROJECT THOR TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 6

March, 1952

The Johns Hopkins University
Institute for Cooperative Research
1315 St. Paul Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Contract DA-36-034-ORD-375RD
Philadelphia Ordnance District
1500 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Project TB3-0238A
Ballistic Research Laboratories
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

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PRESENTED AREAS OF AN AVERAGE
PRONE CHINESE INFANTRYMAN

ABSTRACT

For evaluation of weapons used against personnel, the average presented area of a typical Chinese infantryman prone on the ground is given as a function of the angle of arrival of fragment or bullet. World War I dimensions of the average United States infantryman were scaled by a relative stature factor to represent those of the average Chinese infantryman. Some applications of the results are suggested.

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PRESENTED AREAS OF AN AVERAGE
PRONE CHINESE INFANTRYMAN

INTRODUCTION

Studies of the effectiveness of weapons for attack of ground troops require knowledge of the target presented area. The presented area of the infantryman is a function of his dimensions, his position on the ground, and the angle of arrival of the fragment or bullet. The purpose of this report is to determine for a prone posture the average presented area of a typical Chinese infantryman as a function of the angle of arrival. Previously, an estimated value of the vulnerable area has been used.

METHOD OF SOLUTION

Determination of Chinese Infantryman Dimensions

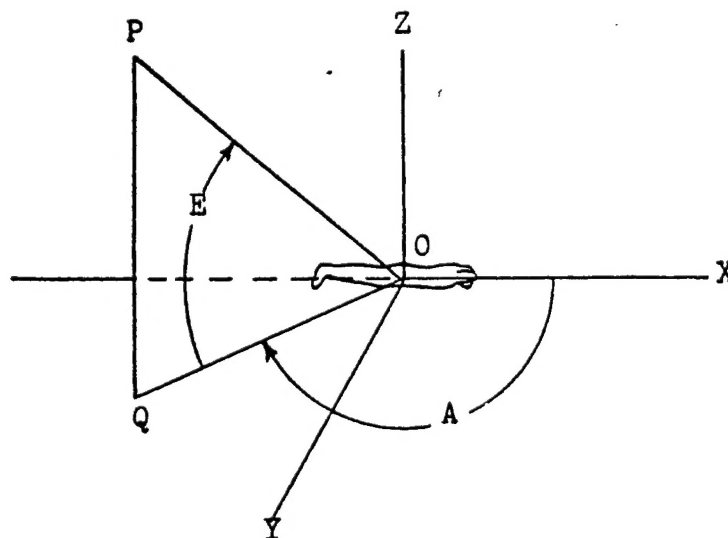
The physical characteristics of a typical Chinese infantryman were not available. However, physical dimensions of the mean United States infantryman of World War I (Ref. 1)

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and the mean Japanese infantryman stature of the same period were located (Ref. 2). The assumption was made that the typical Japanese and Chinese prone infantrymen are dimensionally identical. In studies made of the physical characteristics of man, particular emphasis has been placed on stature. Therefore, the average U.S. infantryman measurements were scaled (App.: Fig. 2) by a factor (0.9200) representing the ratio of mean statures of the Japanese and U.S. infantrymen.

Definition of Angle of Elevation and Azimuth

The angle of elevation E, i.e. the angle of arrival of the fragment or bullet, is defined as the angle QOP made by the line of approach PO of the fragment or bullet and the XY plane. Azimuth A is the angle XOQ between the projection QO of the path of the bullet on the XY plane and the longitudinal axis of the target. Directions are defined below.



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Experimental Techniques and Results

To determine the presented areas of the Chinese infantryman, photographs were taken of a model and the results planimetered. The model was constructed of wood to the scale one to ten. It represents the target in a prone position with legs fairly straight and arms wound about the head for protection. Lines were drawn on the model to indicate head, torso, limbs, and abdomen. This marking will facilitate the computation of vulnerable areas when kill probabilities for these portions of the body are available.

The presented area of the target is a function f of the azimuth and the angle of elevation. With respect to presented area the target is symmetrical about its longitudinal axis, that is

$$f(A, E) = f(A + 180^\circ, -E).$$

Furthermore, the presented area is taken to be symmetrical about a vertical plane passing through this longitudinal axis, that is

$$f(A, E) = f(360^\circ - A, E).$$

Photographs of the model were taken for selected values of azimuth and elevation at a fixed distance of four feet from the model centroid. Because of the symmetry mentioned above, these selections were made in the region $0 \leq A \leq 180^\circ$, $0 \leq E \leq 90^\circ$ covering in effect the entire

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surface of the sphere. The silhouettes (App.: Fig. 3) were planimetered and the areas obtained were multiplied (App.: Fig. 5) by appropriate factors to give the presented area (sq ft) of the Chinese infantryman.

For each fixed angle of elevation the presented area of the Chinese infantryman was plotted (App.: Fig. 6) as a continuous function of azimuth and an average area was computed. A graph (App.: Fig. 7) of average presented area as a function of angle of elevation was then constructed.

APPLICATIONS

The material presented here can be adapted for several applications, of which the following are examples:

A. If the height¹ of the characteristic member of another racial group is known, then the presented area of this individual in a prone position for a particular aspect can be found by multiplying the corresponding result in the text by the square of the relative stature factor.

B. To determine the effect of shielding by terrain or equipment, the exposed area may be altered on the photographs and the unshielded areas planimetered.

¹ Mean heights of men from a wide variety of racial groups have been compiled in Reference No. 3.

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C. To obtain the vulnerable area of the prone Chinese infantryman, the photographs can be examined to find the presented areas of the bodily portions. Then the corresponding conditional kill probabilities can be applied, and the products summed.

D. To approximate roughly the average presented area of the characteristic Chinese infantryman in an upright position as a function of the angle of arrival of fragment or bullet, the graph of presented area as a function of aspect (App.: Fig. 6) can be used. The aspects (a,e) selected for the standing man are transformed into the corresponding aspects (A,E) for the prone man and the associated presented areas averaged.

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APPENDIX

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Fig. 1

REPRODUCTION

VERTICAL DIMENSIONS

1. Stature
2. Sternal Notch
3. Sitting Height
4. Pubis

LIMB LENGTHS

5. Arm (spine to wrist, forearm flexed)
6. Leg
7. Knee Height (when seated)
8. Forearm

CIRCUMFERENCES

9. Chest
10. Waist
11. Thigh (maximum)
12. Kneecap
13. Neck
14. Calf (maximum)

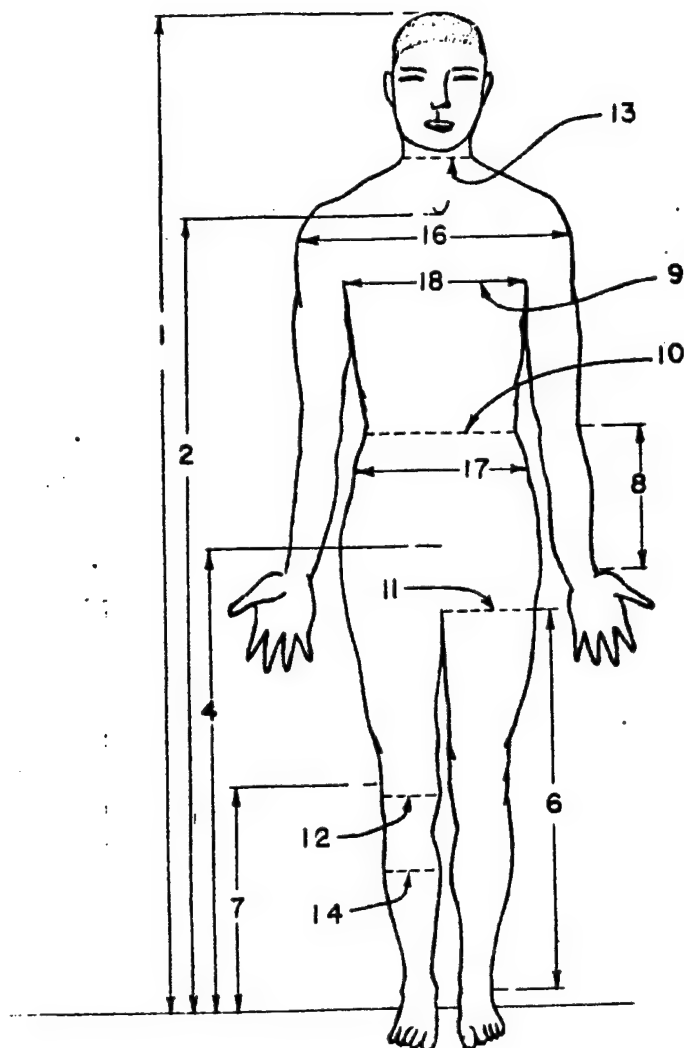
TRANSVERSE DIAMETERS

15. Span (Maximum)
16. Shoulder
17. Hip
18. Chest

FORE AND AFT DIAMETER

19. Chest

REPRODUCTION



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MEAN DIMENSIONS OF INFANTRYMEN

Dimension Number (See Fig. 1)	American ¹ Infantryman, World War I (in.)	Chinese ² Infantryman, 1915 (in.)	Specifications ³ for Chinese Infantryman Wooden Model (in.)
1	67.72	62.30	6.23
2	55.58	51.13	5.11
3	35.59	32.74	3.27
4	34.18	31.45	3.14
5	30.87	28.40	2.84
6	28.22	25.96	2.60
7	18.54	17.06	1.71
8	10.59	9.74	0.97
9	34.96	32.16	3.22
10	30.66	28.21	2.82
11	20.75	19.09	1.91
12	14.26	13.12	1.31
13	14.16	13.03	1.30
14	13.42	12.35	1.24
15	69.13	63.60	6.36
16	16.46	15.14	1.51
17	11.59	10.66	1.07
18	11.42	10.51	1.05
19	8.50	7.82	0.78

¹ Approximately 100,000 sample size (Ref. 1)

² Computed by application of relative stature factor (0.9200)

³ Scale one to ten

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- Fig. 3

SILHOUETTES OF WOODEN MODEL





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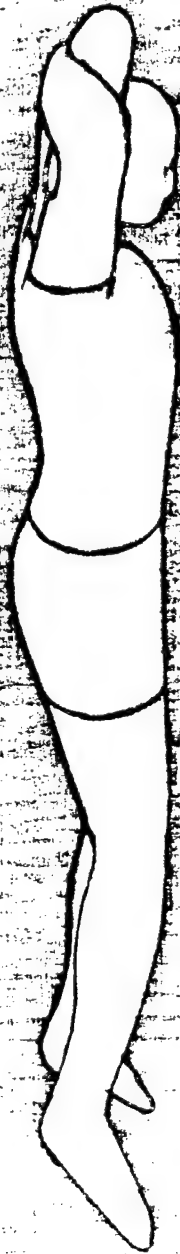
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AZIMUTH 30

RESTRICTED



ELEVATION 0

AZIMUTH 60

RESTRICTED



ELEVATION 0

AZIMUTH 90

RESTRICTED



ELEVATION 0

AZIMUTH 120

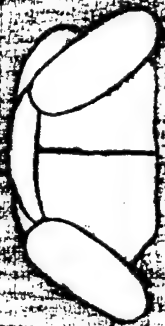
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AZIMUTH 150

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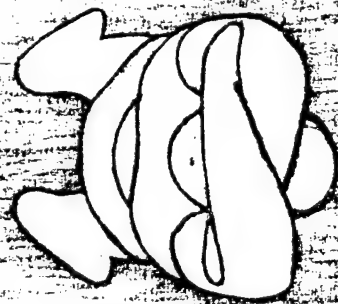
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AZIMUTH 180

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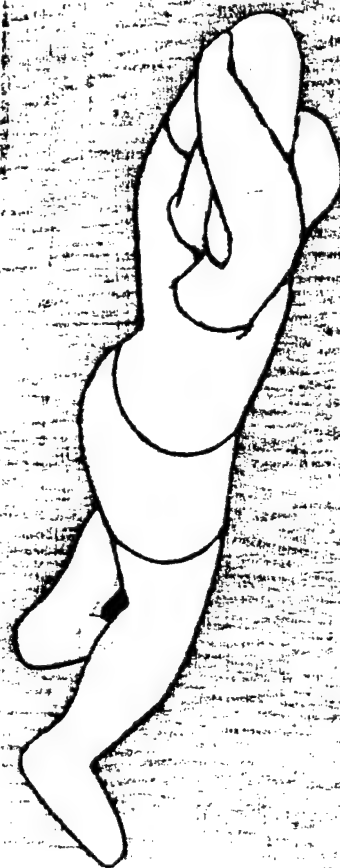
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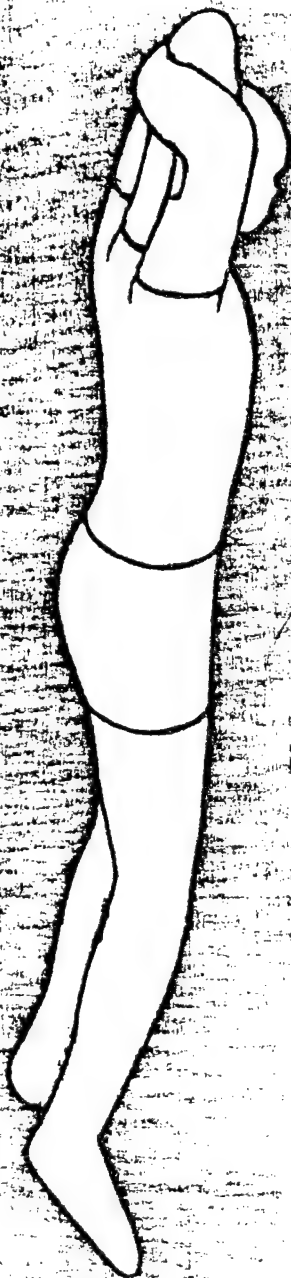
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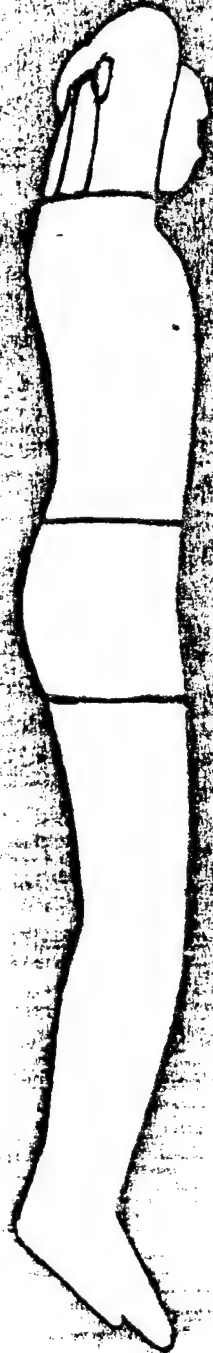
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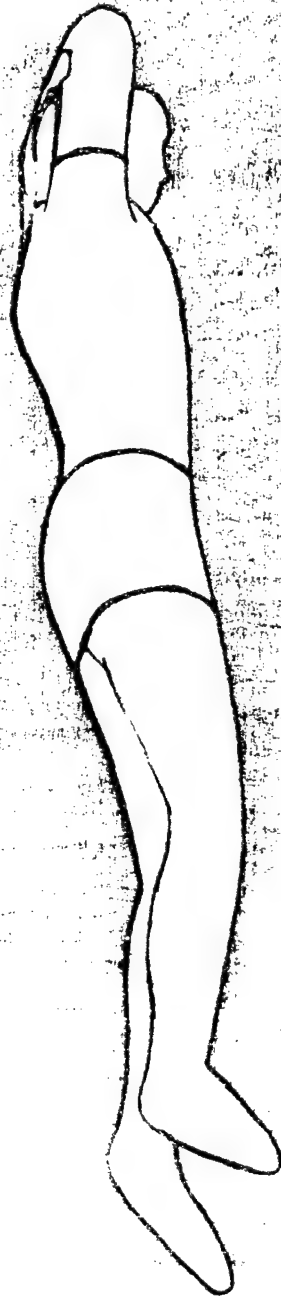
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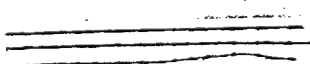
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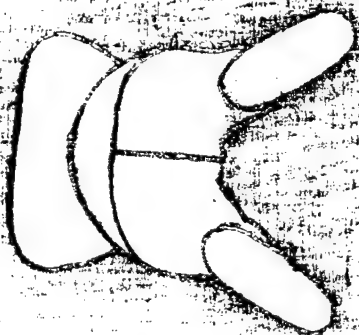
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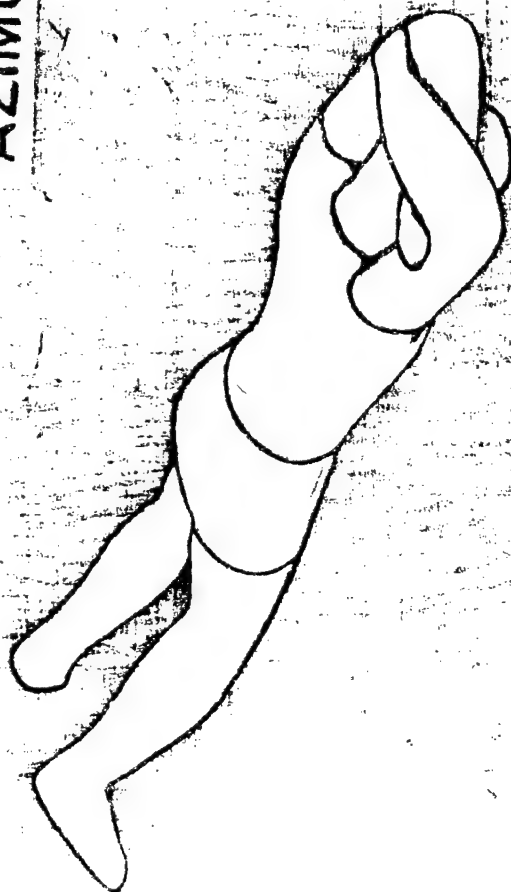
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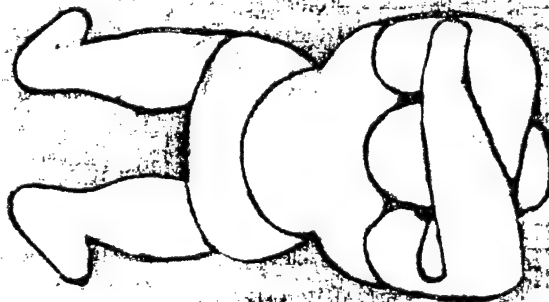
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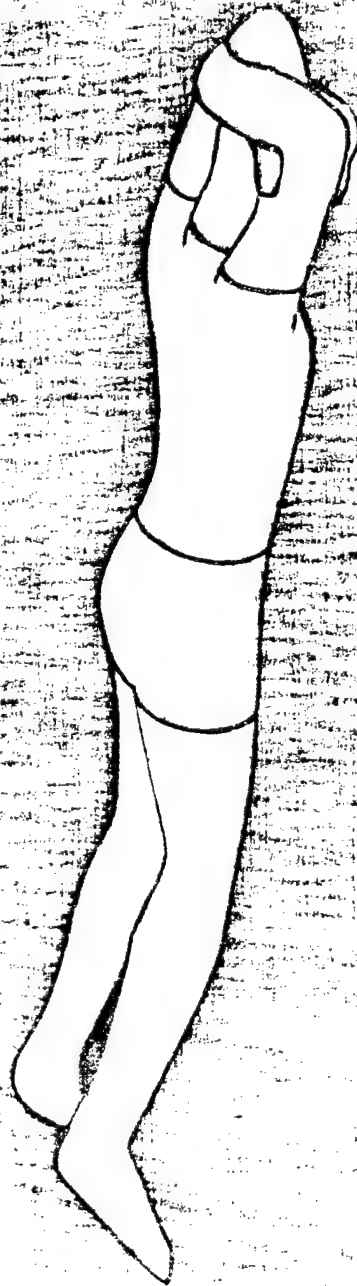
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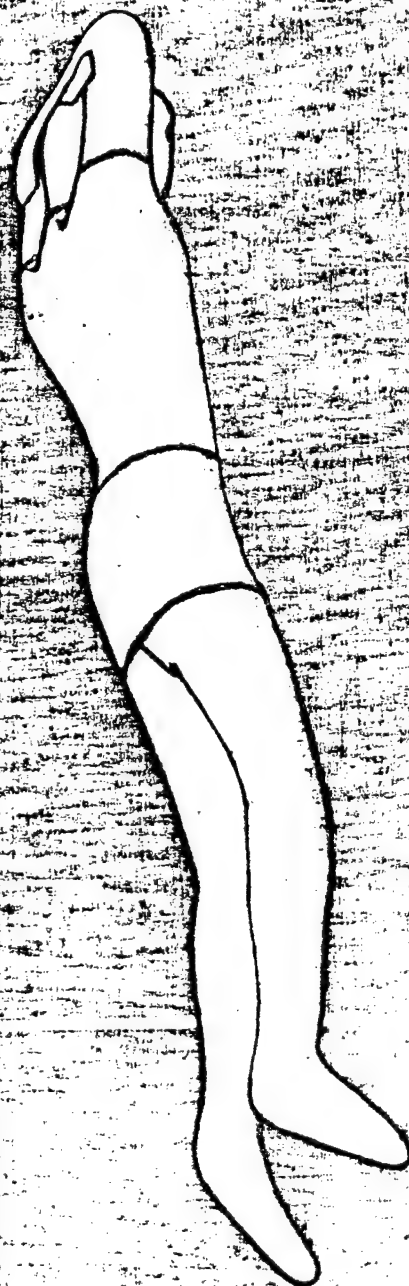
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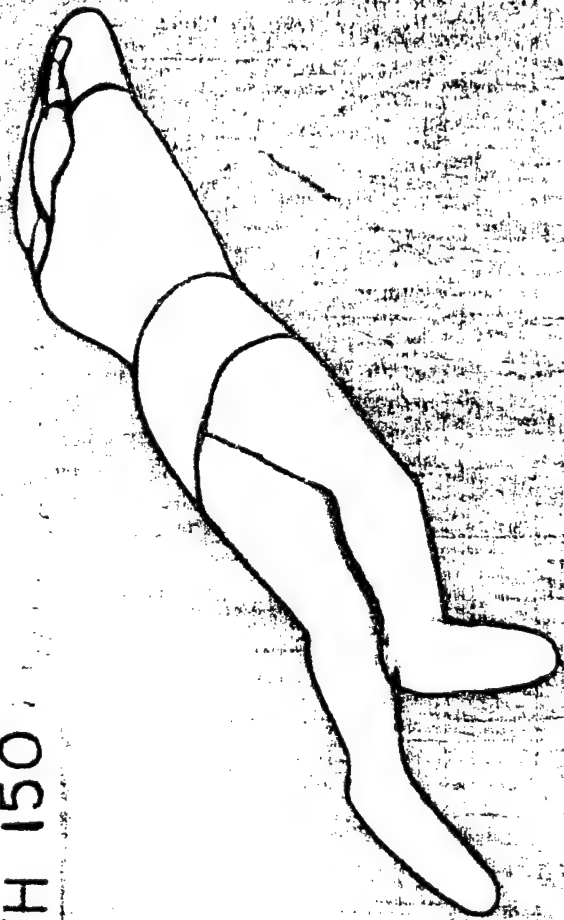
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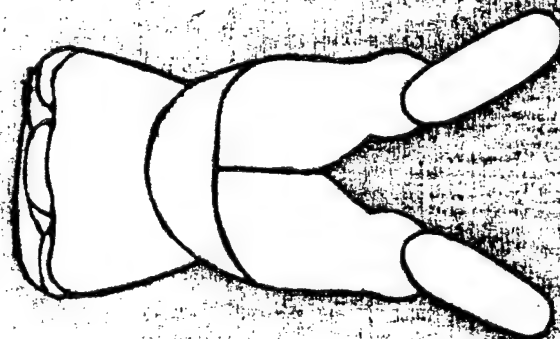
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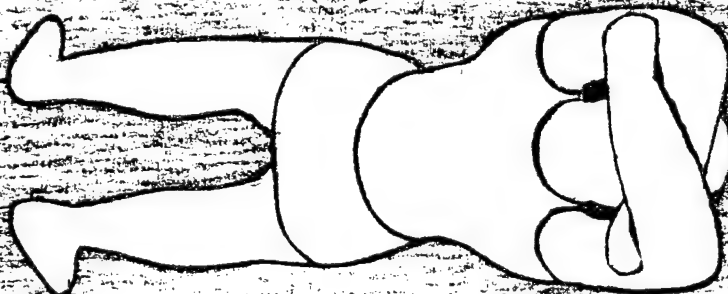
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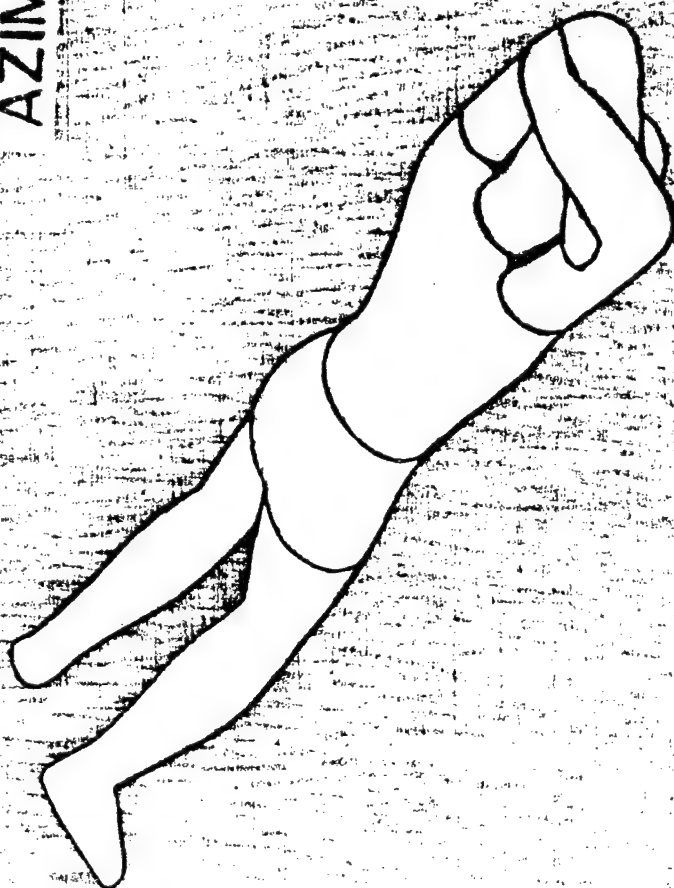
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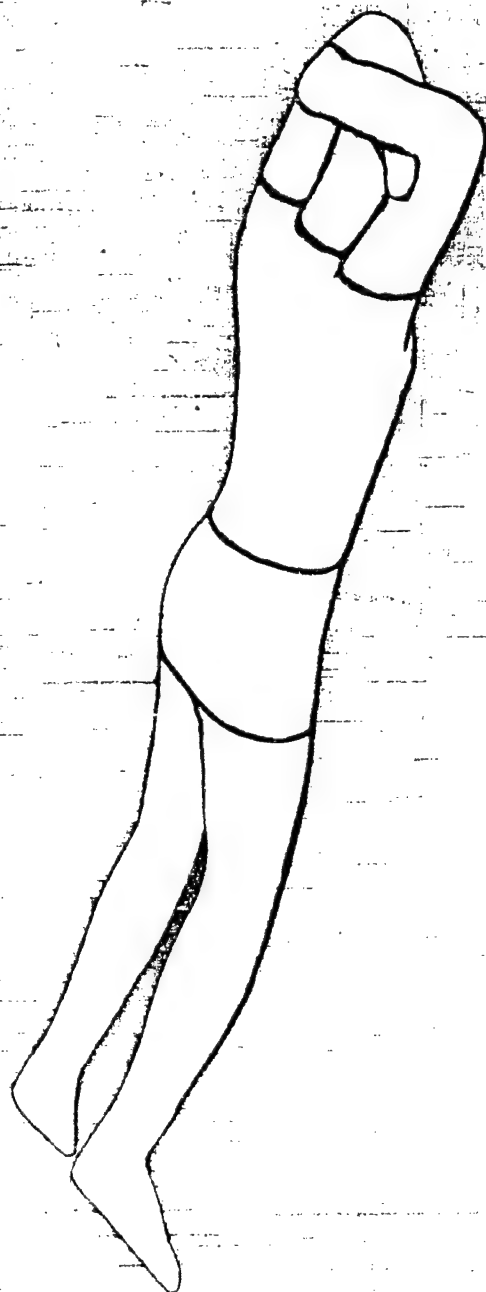
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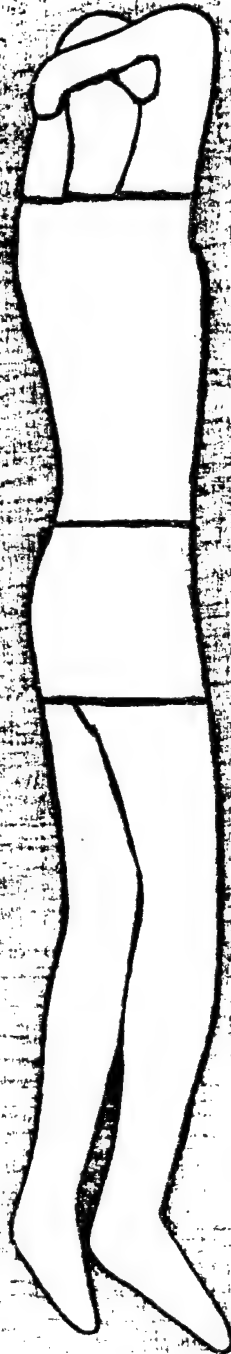
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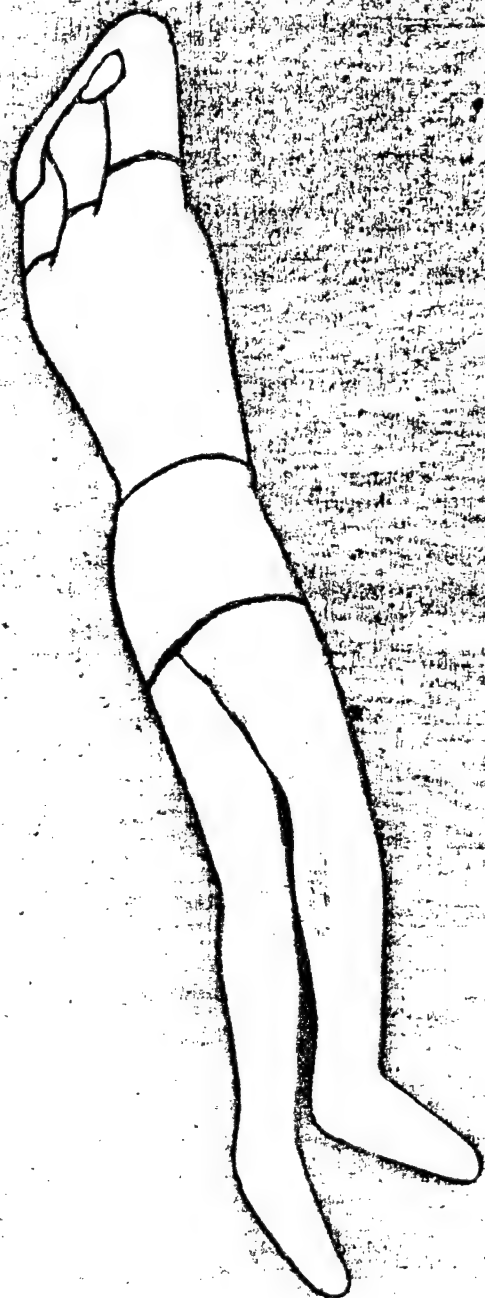
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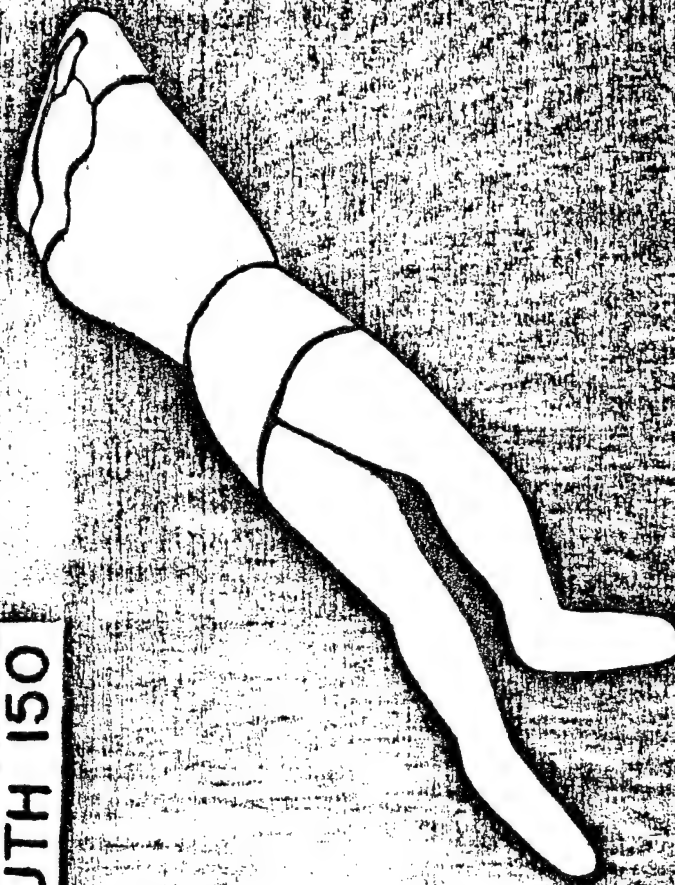
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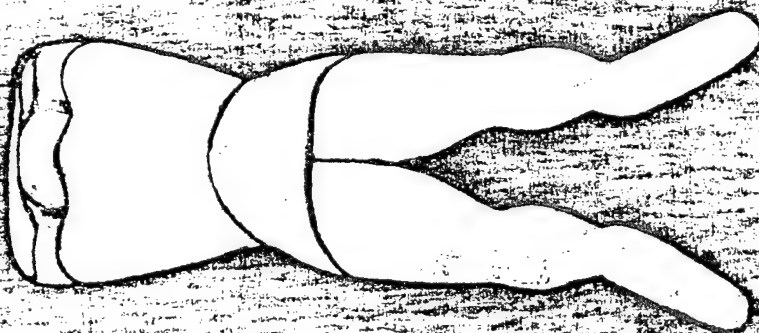
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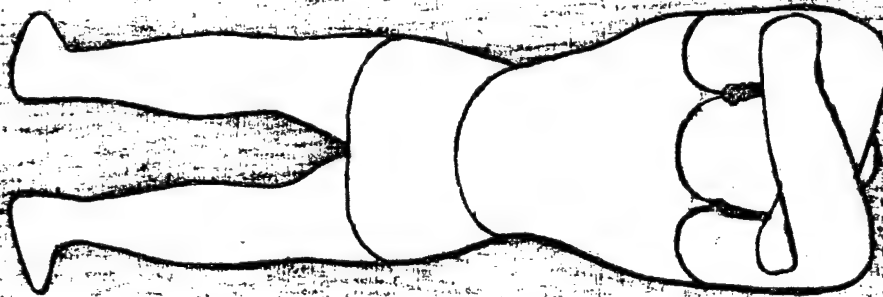
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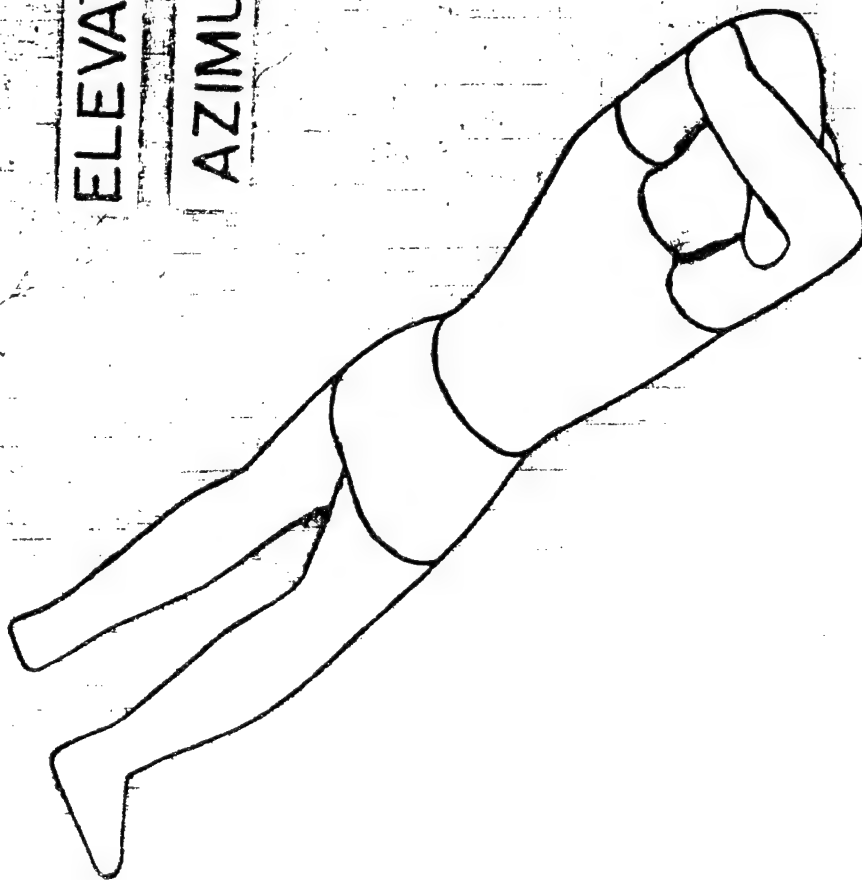
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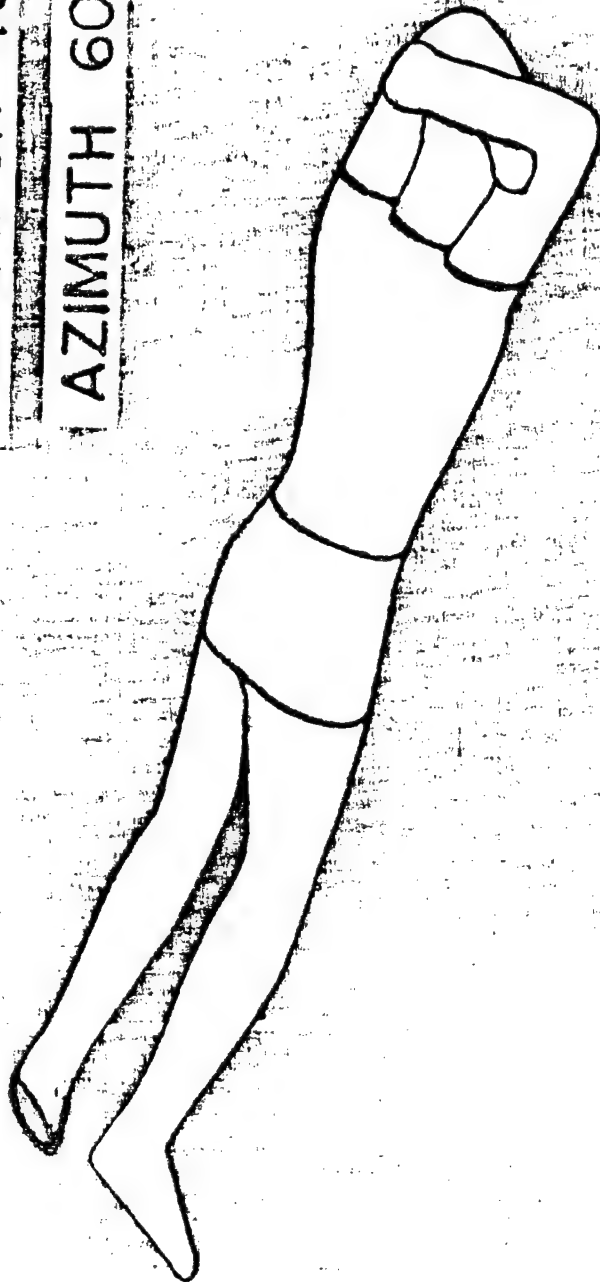
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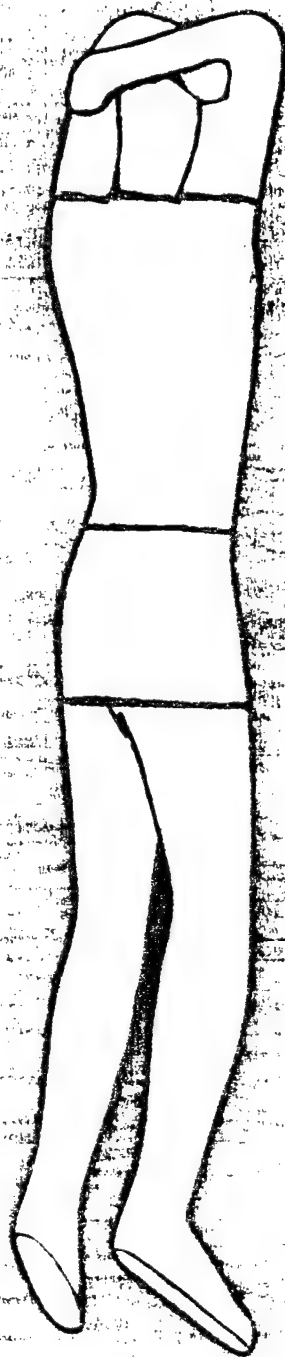
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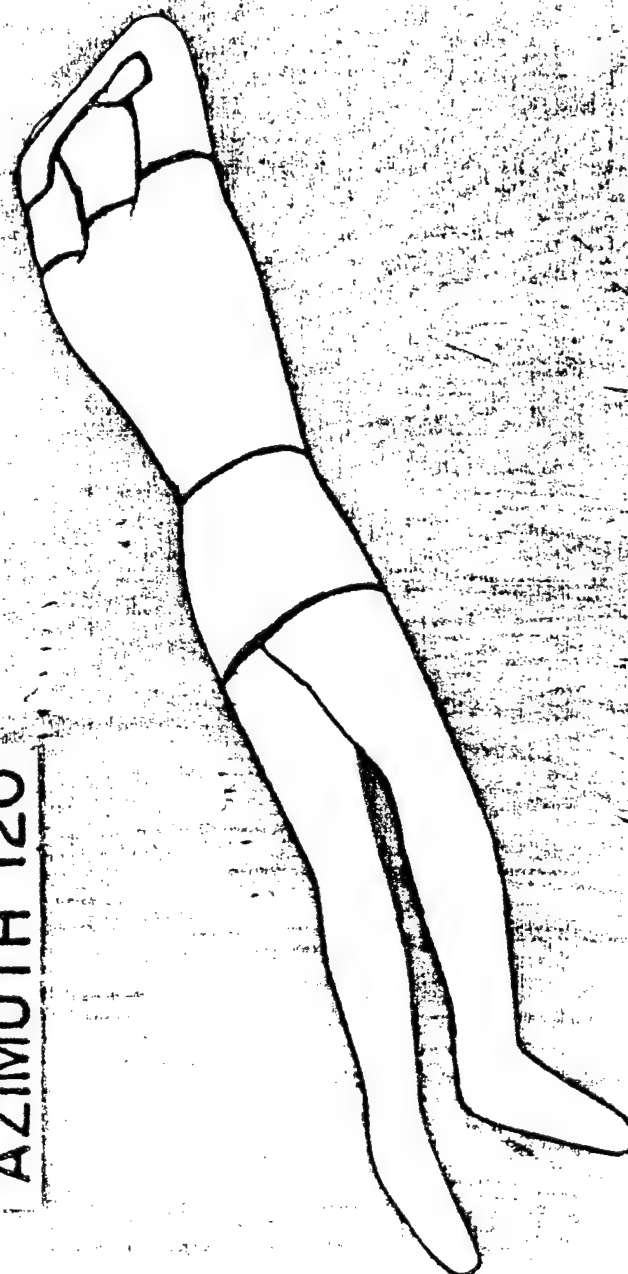
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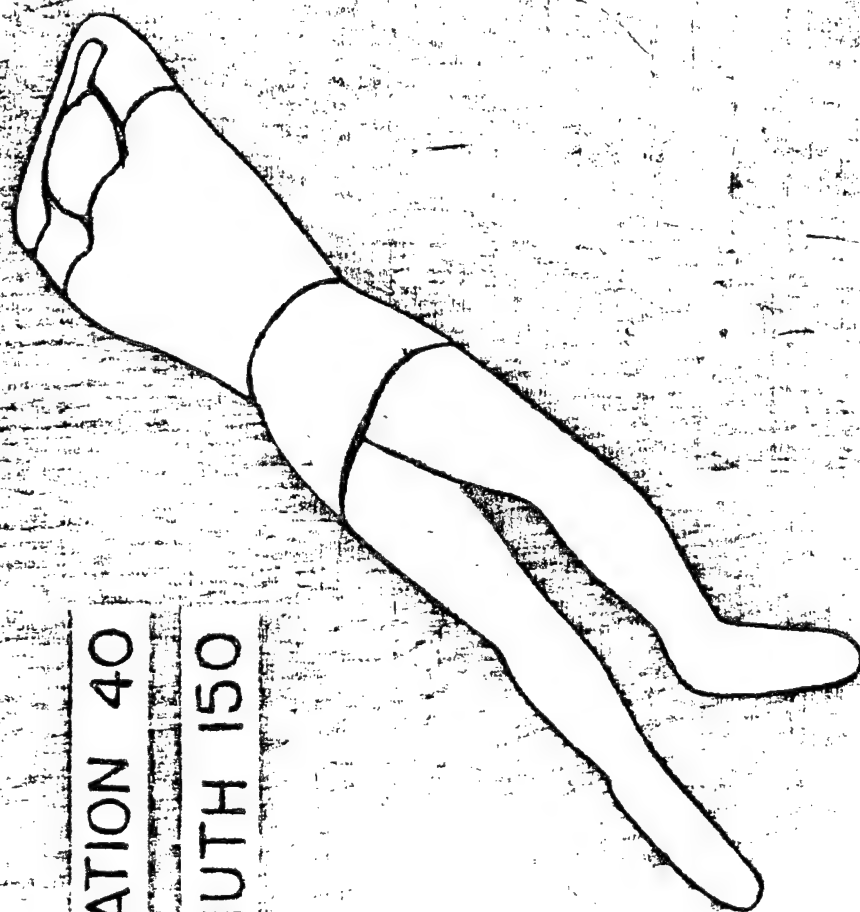
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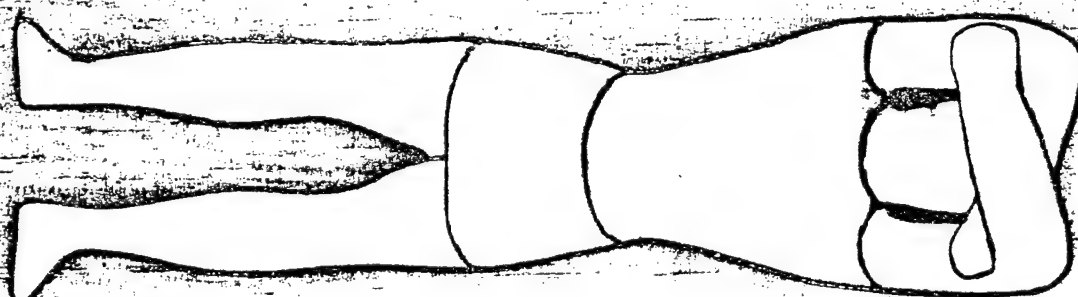
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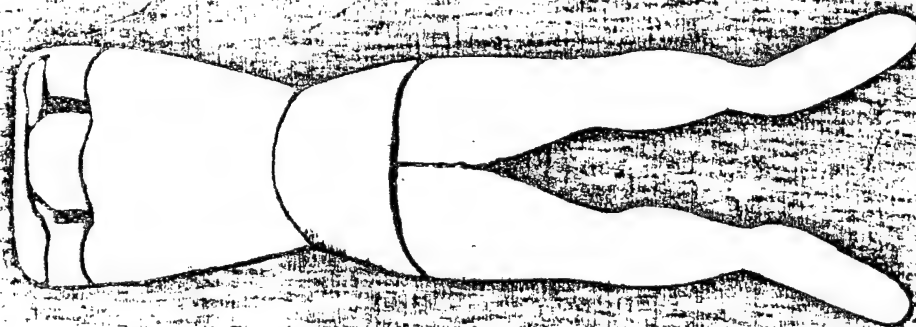
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ELEVATION 55

AZIMUTH 0

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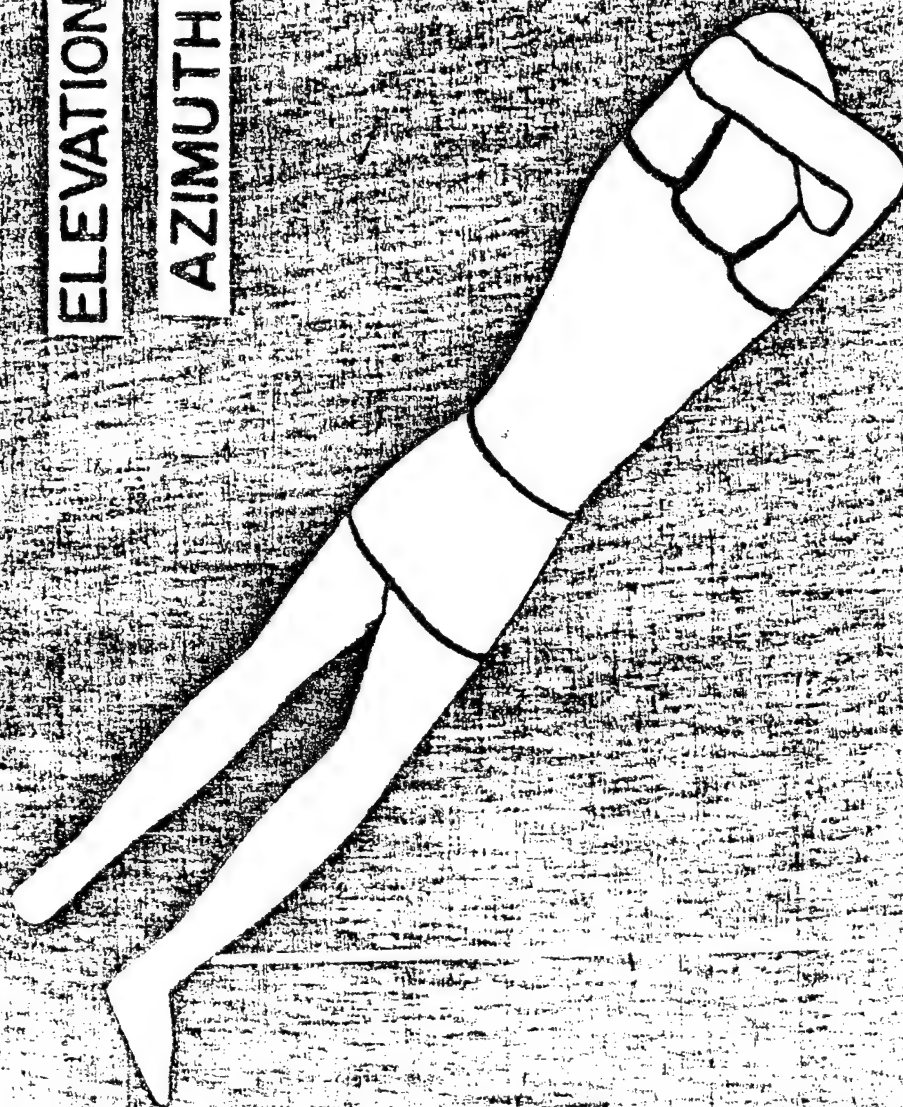
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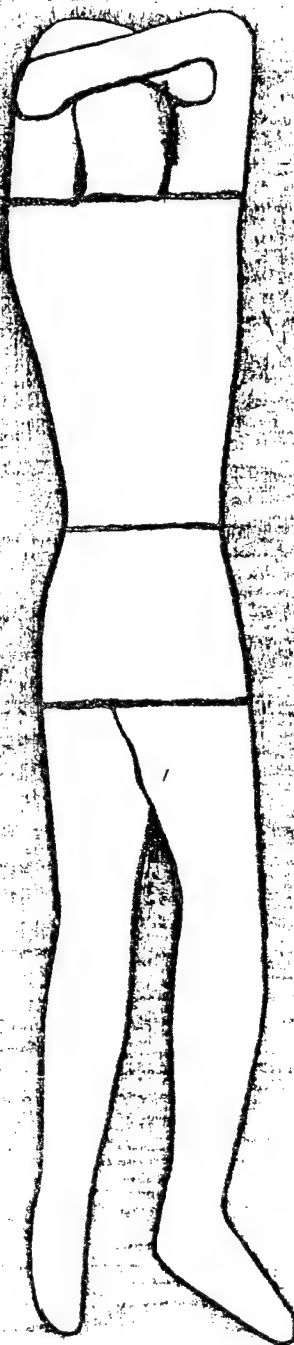
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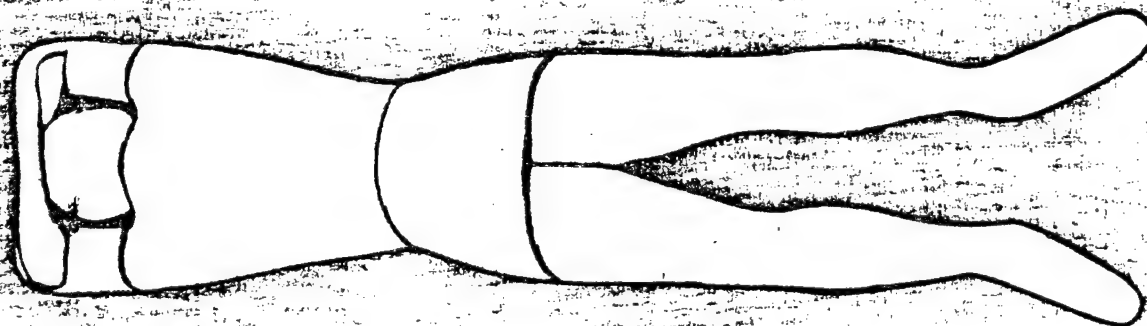
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ELEVATION 55

AZIMUTH 90



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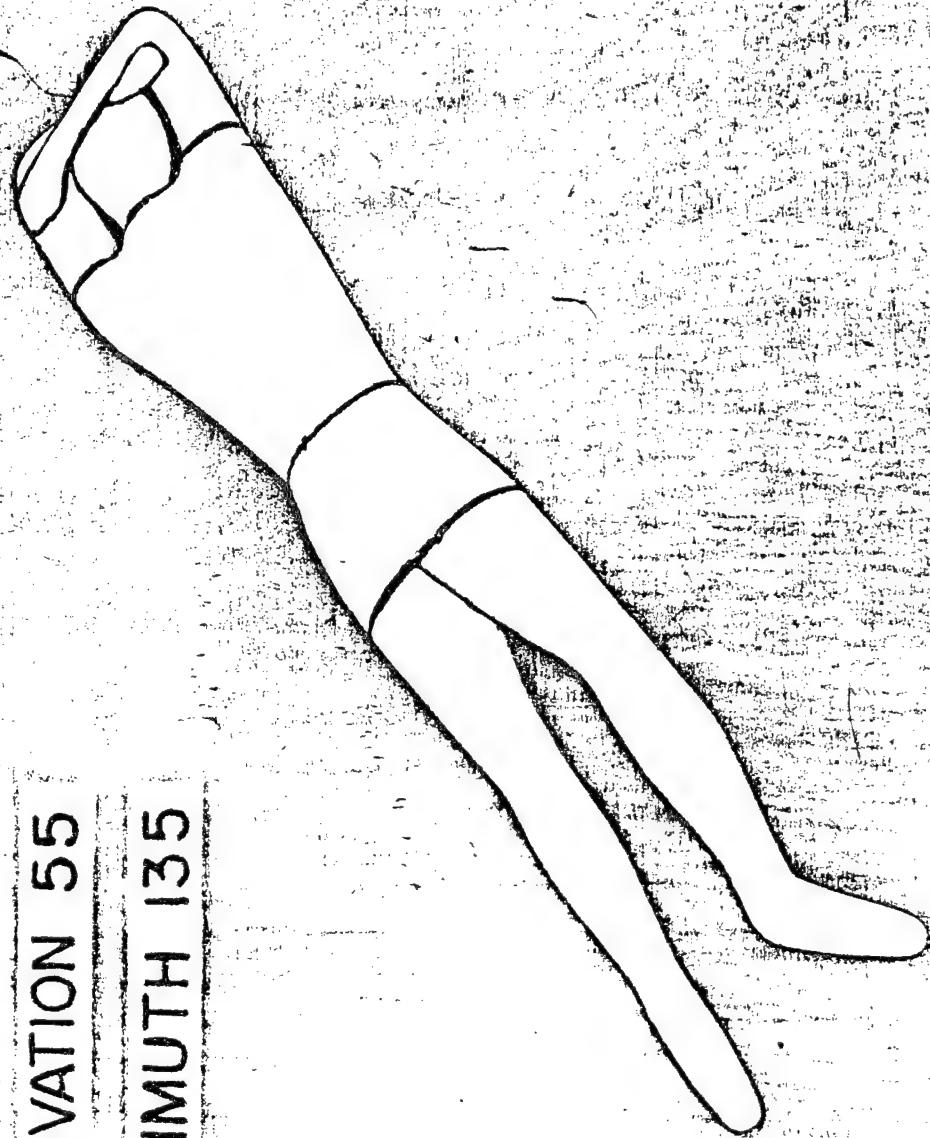
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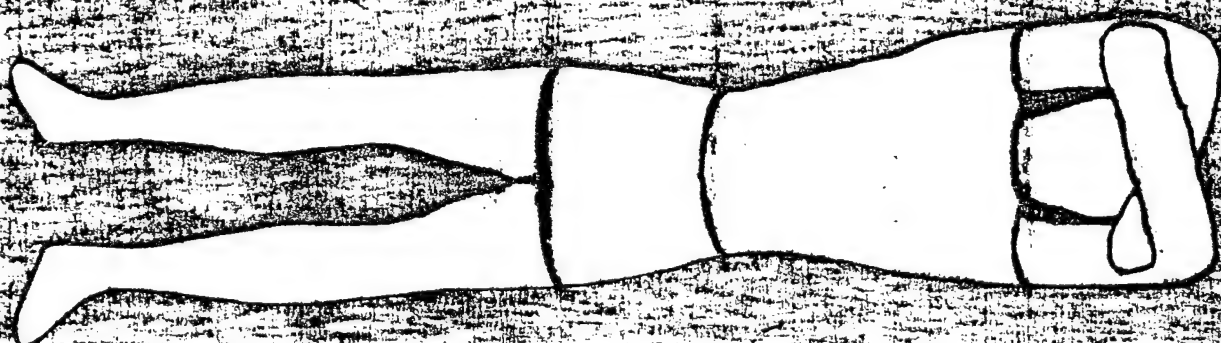
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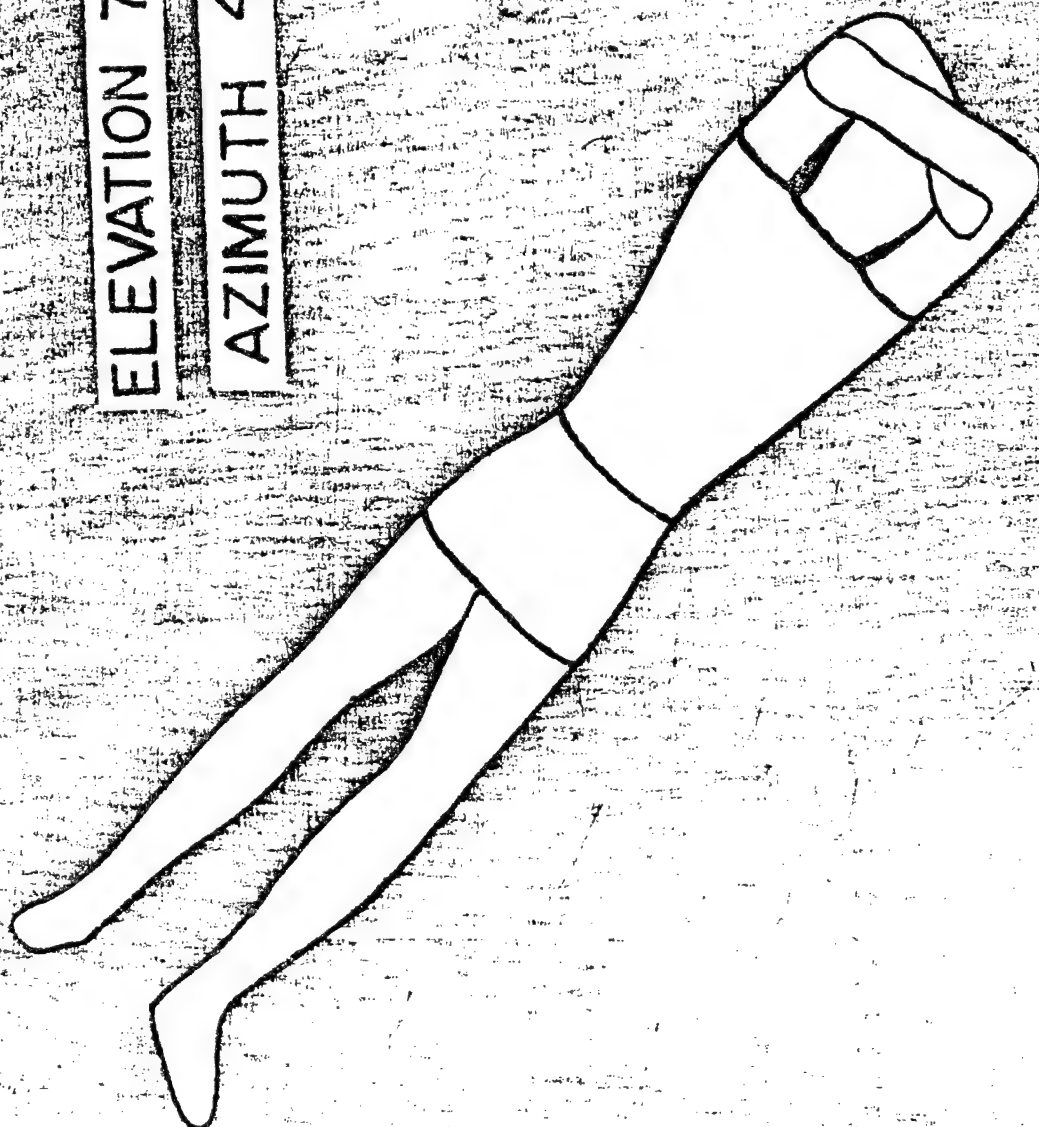
ELEVATION 70

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ELEVATION 70

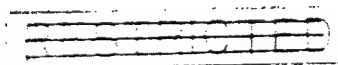
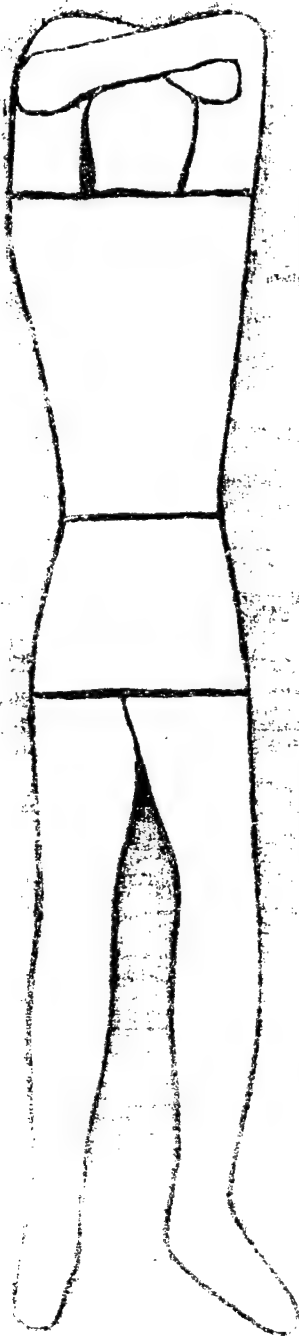
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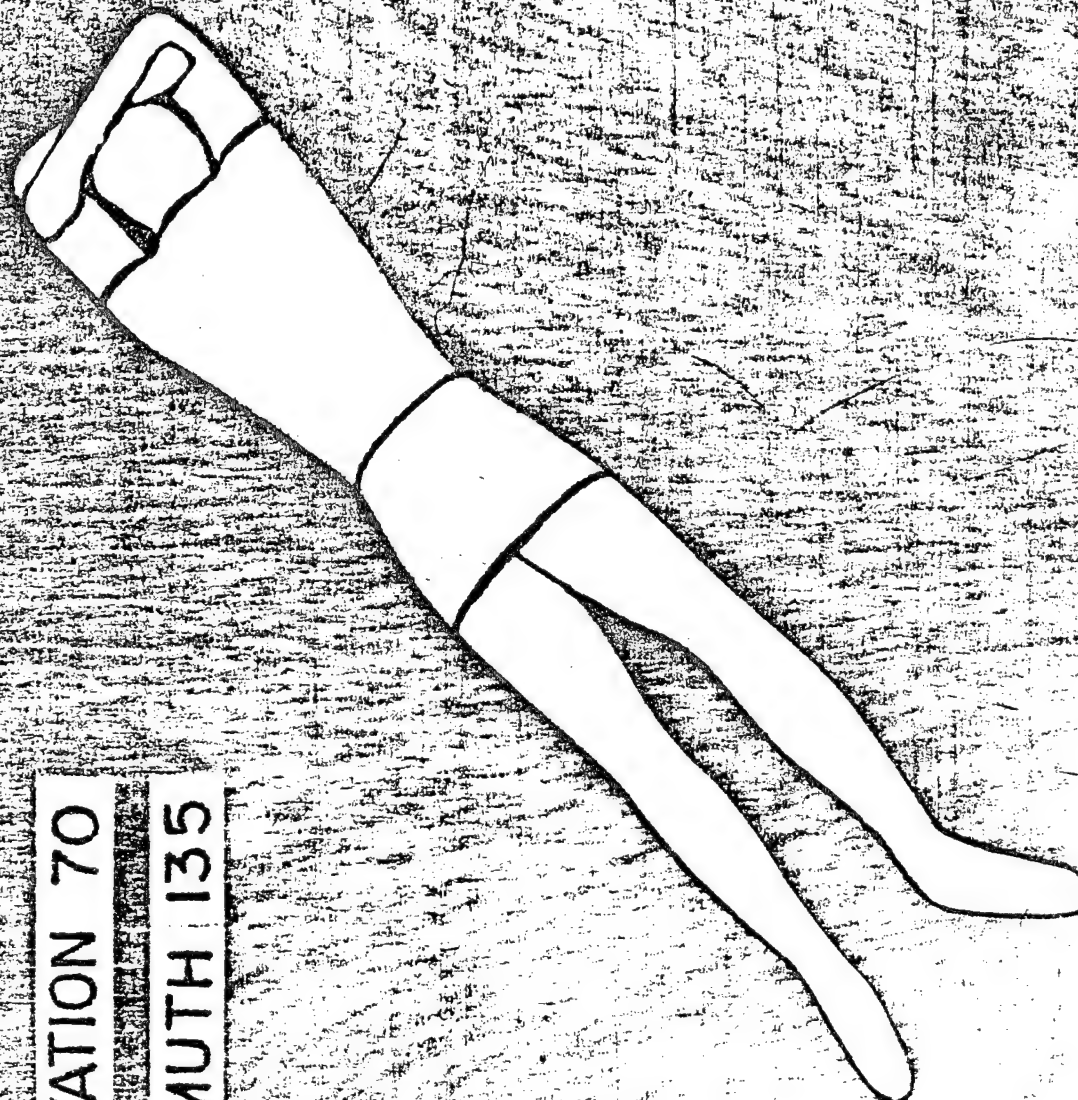


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ELEVATION 70

AZIMUTH 90





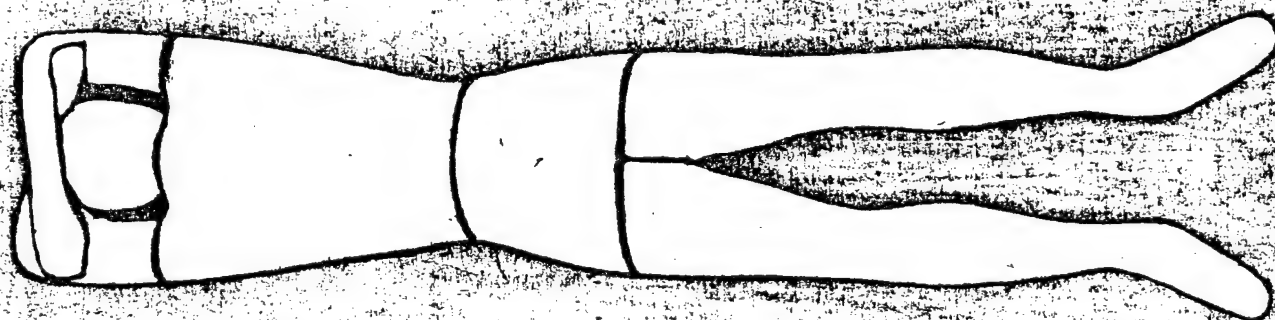
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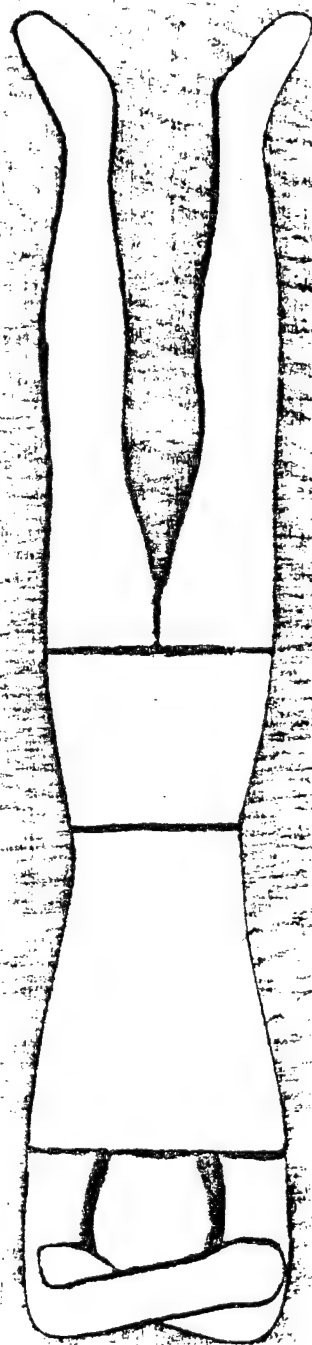
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ELEVATION 70

AZIMUTH 180



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ELEVATION 90

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SCALING FACTOR

It was impractical to control the duplication processes such that each silhouette (Fig. 3) would have the same scale as the model. Consequently a scaling factor F has been introduced to obtain the presented area of the model, as follows:

$$W = S \cdot F$$

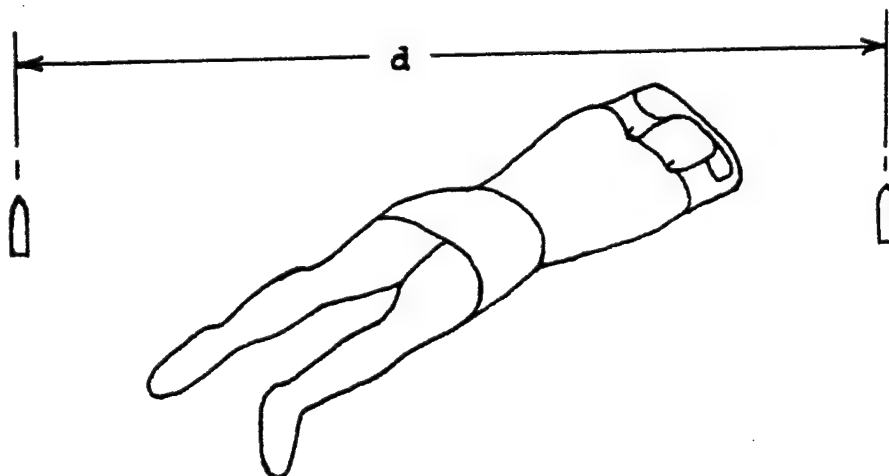
where $F = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^2$

and W = presented area of wooden model (1/10 full size)

S = planimetered area of silhouette (From Fig. 3)

d = distance between markers on the reproduction
(see below)

c = constant distance between markers during
photographing (8 inches for all aspects).



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PRESENTED AREAS

Elevation (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	S	F	S·F	100(S·F)	$\frac{100(S·F)}{144}$
		Planimetered Area of Silhouette (Fig. 3) (sq in)	Scaling Factor (Fig. 4)	Presented Area of Wooden Model (sq in)	Presented Area of Chinese Infantry- man (sq in)	Presented Area of Chinese Infantry- man (sq ft)
0	0	1.04	0.985	1.02	102	0.71
0	30	2.52	1.032	2.60	260	1.81
0	60	3.75	1.000	3.75	375	2.60
0	90	3.90	0.985	3.84	384	2.67
0	120	3.78	0.985	3.72	372	2.58
0	150	2.75	0.985	2.71	271	1.88
0	180	0.99	1.032	1.02	102	0.71
						(Avg.) 2.04
10	0	1.81	0.969	1.75	175	1.22
10	30	3.06	1.000	3.06	306	2.12
10	60	4.24	0.969	4.11	411	2.85
10	90	4.47	0.969	4.33	433	3.01
10	120	4.15	0.969	4.02	402	2.79
10	150	2.91	0.969	2.82	282	1.96
10	180	1.67	0.969	1.62	162	1.12
						(Avg.) 2.32

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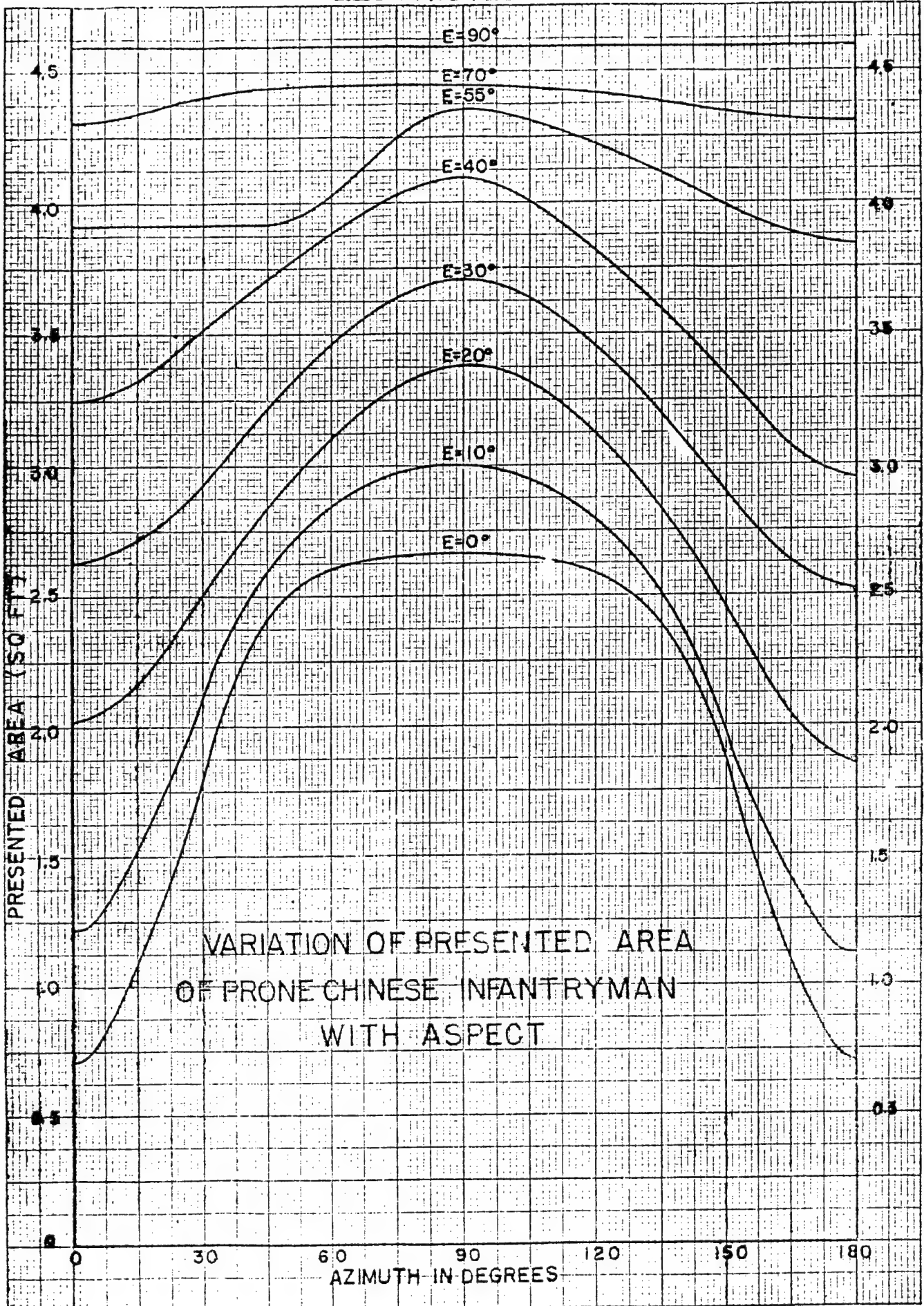
Elevation (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	S	F	S·F	100(S·F)	$\frac{100(S·F)}{144}$
		Planimetered Area of Silhouette (Fig. 3) (sq in)	Scaling Factor (Fig. 4)	Presented Area of Wooden Model (sq in)	Presented Area of Chinese Infantry- man (sq in)	Presented Area of Chinese Infantry- man (sq ft)
20	0	3.00	0.969	2.91	291	2.02
20	30	3.73	0.969	3.61	361	2.51
20	60	4.60	0.969	4.46	446	3.10
20	90	5.10	0.955	4.87	487	3.38
20	120	4.63	0.969	4.49	449	3.12
20	150	3.70	0.955	3.53	353	2.45
20	180	2.76	0.969	2.67	267	1.85
(Avg.) 2.75						
30	0	3.91	0.969	3.79	379	2.63
30	30	4.36	0.969	4.22	422	2.93
30	60	5.14	0.969	4.98	498	3.46
30	90	5.52	0.969	5.35	535	3.72
30	120	5.20	0.955	4.97	497	3.45
30	150	4.10	1.016	4.17	417	2.90
30	180	3.74	0.969	3.62	362	2.51
(Avg.) 3.17						

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		$\frac{S}{F}$	$\frac{F}{S \cdot F}$	$\frac{S \cdot F}{100(S \cdot F)}$	$\frac{100(S \cdot F)}{100}$
Elevation (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	Planimetered Area of Silhouette (Fig. 3) (sq in.)	Scaling Factor (Fig. 4)	Presented Area of Wooden Model (sq in.)	Presented Area of Chinese Infantry- man (sq in.) (sq ft)
70	0	6.20	1.000	6.20	620 4.31
70	45	6.40	1.000	6.40	640 4.44
70	90	6.50	0.985	6.40	640 4.44
70	135	6.41	0.985	6.31	631 4.38
70	180	6.30	0.985	6.21	621 4.31
					(Avg.) 4.40
90	-	6.72	0.985	6.62	662 4.60
					(Avg.) 4.60

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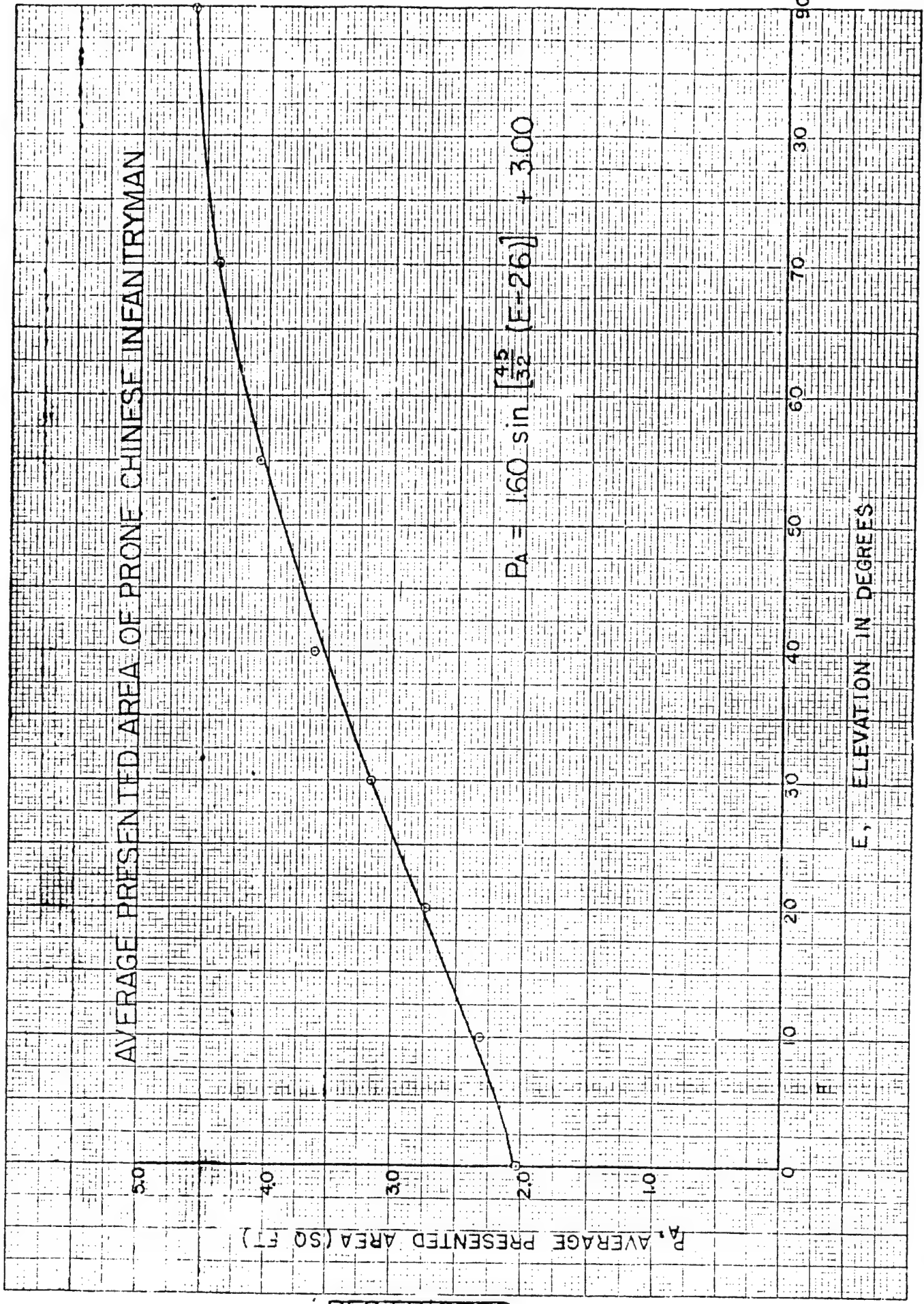
FIG. 6



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FIG. 7



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